

CICINDELIDAE (TIGER BEETLES) COLLECTED IN
EASTERN NEW GUINEA, WITH DESCRIPTION OF
A NEW SPECIES¹

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From material loaned to me by the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., I have compiled the following list, with notes, of tiger beetles collected in New Guinea by P. J. Darlington, Jr. during the recent war.²

1. *Cicindela tetrachoides* Gestro

Eight specimens collected at Dobodura, Papua.

2. *Cicindela darlingtoni* n. sp.

(Figs. 1-3, 6-7)

Resembles *C. latreillei* Guer., but differs by larger scutellum, longer pronotum, more dense curly pubescence on the underside, and especially by the hairs on the side margin of the labrum and the row of stiff hairs on the middle tibia (Figs. 1, 2). Head of male green; labrum strongly projecting, more rounded than in *latreillei*, yellow with dark margin, front margin with a small obtuse tooth at centre, side margin except anteriorly with a row of small hooked hairs; mandibles yellow, tips dark; palpi yellow, outer part of the last segment dark except at extreme tip. Head of female blackish; labrum black with green luster. Antennae with first 4 segments dark metallic, the rest pubescent. Prothorax more elongate than in *latreillei*, constricted near the base, with distinct but fine median line, and slightly transversely striated; apical edge with fine yellow hairs,

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²Two additional species, *Caledonomorpha milneana* and *Prothyma papua*, have been described by Dr. Darlington in *Psyche*, Vol. 54, 1947, pp. 241-245. Darlington's collecting localities are shown on his sketch map in the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, Vol. 107, 1952, p. 93.

basal edge especially at the angles with longer gold-colored hairs. Elytra of male more shining and less velvety than in *latreillei*; of female not shining but dull; of both sexes finely and rather densely punctured, with humeral spot and narrow apical margin yellow; epipleurae and apical third of suture of male yellow, of female scarcely so. Apex of each elytron separately rounded. Male below with coxae, metasternum, and sternites (except first and margin of second) yellow, the rest shining green; episterna of pro-, meso- and metathorax, mesosternum, margin of the metasternum, and first sternite with dense, curly hairs; legs yellow, femora with greenish luster; basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of femora with long, curly hairs; tarsi dark; apex of the protibiae with stiff hairs; meso-tibiae outwardly with a fringe of short pale bristles; meta-tibiae compressed; claws long. Female with pubescent parts of underside metallic green and the rest dark; trochanters yellow; legs darker than in male, with tibiae yellow. Male copulatory organs as figured (Fig. 3).

Length: 12.5 mm. (without labrum).

Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀ in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Type No. 28,997) and 1 ♀ paratype in my collection all from DOBODURA, PAPUA, collected by P. J. Darlington Jr., for whom, of course, the species is named.

3. *Cicindela decemguttata urvillei* Dej.

(Figs. 4-5)

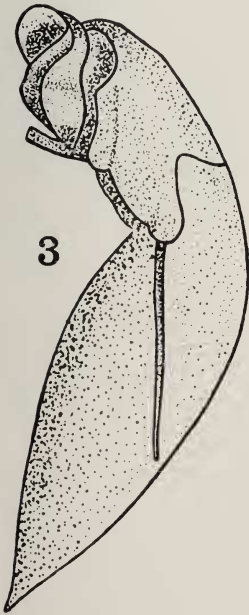
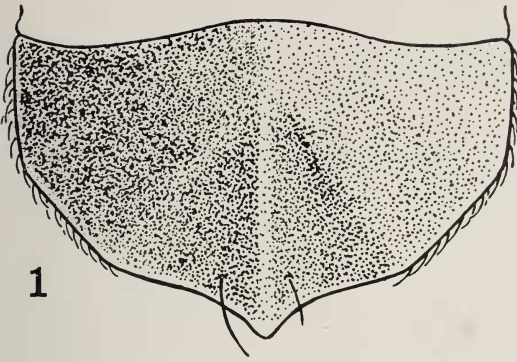
Of the six specimens, from Dobodura and Milne Bay, belonging to this subspecies only two have the typical markings of *urvillei* Dej. The other specimens are aberrations which need not be named but are worth mentioning here. They are (a) two specimens without the humeral top-fleck (Fig. 4); and (b) two specimens with the discal spot connected with the upper marginal spot, which is in turn connected with the lower marginal spot (Fig. 5). One specimen of "a" has one elytron as in "b".

4. *Cicindela discreta* Schaum.

Two specimens from Dobodura, Papua.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 7

Figs. 1-3, *Cicindela darlingtoni*, n. sp.—1, labrum; 2, middle tibia; 3, male genitalia. Figs. 4-5, *Cicindela decemguttata urvillei* Dej.



5. *Cicindela semicineta* Brullé

Four specimens from Dobodura, Papua, which are totally black. These are to be considered as a nigra-form of *semicineta* Brullé.



Figs. 6-7. *Cicindela darlingtoni*, n. sp. Fig. 6, male; fig. 7, female.

6. *Cicindela io* W. H.

Three specimens from Milne Bay, Papua.

7. *Cicindela io microgemmea* W. H.

Dobodura, Papua, four specimens.

8. *Cicindela bennigsenia* W. H.

Walter Horn observed in *Records of the South Australian Museum*, 1932, page 551, that males of *Cicindela bennigsenia* collected on the Mount Lamington Plateau in N. E. Papua differ in shape of labrum from the specimens described by him. A male collected by Dr. Darlington at Dobodura has a labrum of the same shape as the Mount Lamington males. The labrum is rather strongly excavated at middle, without the slightest trace of a sagittal tooth.

9. *Cicindela funerata barbata* W. H.

Of this subspecies there are six examples from Dobodura, three from Milne Bay, two from vicinity of Nadzab, and thirteen from Morobe District (Surprise Creek). The first two of these localities are in Papua; the other two, in N.E.N.G. Specimens from the different localities differ slightly in color. Those from Milne Bay are more greenish; from Nadzab, more reddish; and from Surprise Creek, darker than those from Dobodura. In three examples (one from Milne Bay and two from Surprise Creek) the humeral lunule is divided into two separate spots. The penis, clearly visible in several males, shows slight differences even among specimens from the same locality.

10. *Cicindela guineensis umbrosa* W. H.

Dobodura, Papua, six specimens.

11. *Cicindela ancorifera* W.H.

Four examples from Chimbu Valley (Bismarck Rge.), 5,000-7,500 ft. altitude, and five from Morobe District, Mt. Misim, 6,400 ft. (both localities in N.E.N.G.). These specimens possess middle and apical white spots on each elytron. Typical specimens ought to have three white spots. Of about 40 examples I have seen from the London and Leiden museums almost all had only the middle spot, and only a few a slight indication of the apical spot. As I have already mentioned in *Notes from the Museum Leyden*, I am of the opinion that these are merely aberrations.